MANY PLANTS THAT SHOW INTELLIGENCE

Evidence to Prove That They Think for Themselves.

CURIOUS PAGE OF NATURAL HISTORY

From Fern Spores and Pot Moid to vellous Powers of Life Choice Are

From the Pharmaceutical Journal.

Plants, just as much as animals, are irritable beings, and like animals they may show irritability to varying degrees. Thus some plants may be described as mildly irritable, others as rapidly irritable, and few as even rest-lessly irritable. Every plant has to look after its feeding. Green plants, is found a permeable tissue which alimportant part of their food in the air, and this they take up under the influence of light, so that it is not surprising to find the influence of environment making itself felt on every plant, and causing the plant in one way or another to react to its surroundings. It is the particular response to stimuli which we may call irritability. A plant is irrit-

able because it is able to respond. Take the case of vaucheria, a lowly organized plant frequently found forming large dark patches is put into water It begins to change its character allogether, and in the tips of its filaments aggregations of protoplasm are seen to now the plant be tilted, the growing form. These become more and more end of the tap root turns vertically dense, the filament then bursts and discharges a green protoplasmic mass, which swims by means of cilia, and finally settles down. The motile plantlet does not do this indiscriminately or in a herry, but shows a great method in acttling down. Before coming to rest, each little protoplasmic body thought for itself, and has decided to settle on the basin a little way below the surface of the water. In this position it secures the maximum amount of light which is to enable it to make the substance it requires for its growth. We may say, then, of this spore that it has had to nunt for its food and finally settled down on a suitable spot

Higher plants no less than lower are irritable. The shoots of a tree, responding to the influence of light, place the leaves in the most advantageous posttion for the work they have to perform, and the roots, in obedience to the stimulus exerted by gravitation, grow downward into the earth. Tendrils are modified leaves or branches which have become irritable to contact.

AN IRRITABLE PLANT.

A little plant, the ivy-leaved toadflax, found covering limestone walls, with turts of bright green foliage and purple flowers, affords an interesting instance of irritability. When in blossom, the long flower stalks of the plant turn outward and carry the flowers from underneath the leaves, in order that they may secure the visits of inscets, which are necessary for their fertilization. The stalk of the seed vessel is, fortunately for the welfare of the plant, an irritable structure. When flowering is over it no longer seeks the place which is most strongly lighted, but carries the ripening fruit behind the leaves into a little cranny of the wall. Here the seed vessel bursts and discharges its where its growth would be inevitably checked, but upon the soil which has collected in the cranny. Young seedlings soon make their appearance, and, a a result of this flourishing start in life, the ivy-leaved tond-flax is usually found abundantly in districts where it is found at all. Here we have a flower stalk responding to the stimulus of light, and a reversal of the influence at different periods of development enabling the plant to accommodate itself

to its environment. All plants only succeed so long as their irritability leads them to adapt themselves to their surroundings. The more lowy organized, by reason of their simpler structure, show greater versa- this horizontally in the opposite directility in this respect than their more complex relatives. It is easy to understand how a mass of protoplasm can more readily adapt itself to varying conditions than a higher plant with its extensive differentiation of tissue.

Bacteria are especially sensitive from this point of view. They can distinguish with very great nicety between the relative suitability of two nutrient solutions. Many of them are capable of perfectly astounding discrimination in this respect. In the same way the white blood corpuscies are attracted by certain foreign-often pathogenic-sub-stances to the spot of the intrusion of bacteria into the blood. Here it is the business of the white corpuscles, if possible, to destroy the bacteria. This attraction shown by many organisms toward chemical substances is known as

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

The spores of ferns and mosses afford a remarkable illustration. The male cells are discharged by the plant, and may be seen swimming in all directions in water, when suddenly they will make a dash in the direction of the female organ. This sudden rush is a chemiotactic phenomenon. In the case of ferns malic acid, and in the case of mosses a sugar, is the substance secreted by the female organ, causing the surprising activity of the little swimming antherozoids Wonderfully dilute solutions are capable of causing the stimulus. Supposing the strength of the solution be gradually increased, the limit is shortly reached, beyond which the solution acts as a repellent instead of an attractive stimulus, causing the plants to swim away as far as they can. If, however, the plants be compelled to live in a strong solution, they will in time get acclimatized and will swim vigorously toward a solution of the attracting salt, although it may very much exceed the maximum of attracting

strength. The following is an example of chemi otaxis which a plant has discovered to secure its own ends. Isaria is a fungus which infests silk-worm and other ca terpillars. Melanospora is another fungus parasitic upon isaria, an extremely intelligent parasite, and unless it happens to meet with a filament of isaria it entirely misses its vocation. Now melanospora apparently secretes some substance which exercises considerable attraction for Isaria filaments, for they seek out the apparently harmless spores of melanospora and grow freely over When the spore is surrounded by isaria filaments, it puts out its germ tube and proceeds to feed upon its

Not so obviously intelligent, although It is in reality, is the life of the green plants. The fact that the branches of tree grow upward into the air and light, while the roots grow downward into the soil, shows that the different parts are endowed with special irritability. Green plants also possess the power of adapting themselves to cirumstances. A potato, when grown in leaves into the light puts out very much elongated shoots bearing small leaves, notices."

for in the darkness leaves are unable to perform the important functions of taking food from the air. This behavior of the potato plant is, then, a direct at-tempt to overcome disadvantageous onditions by putting all its strength into the work of elongating its stem, if | Ninety True and Sixty-Nine Ignored Bills haply it may bring its leaves to the

BRAINY ROOTS.

Roots show remarkable intelligence in the way in which they move through the ground. It is necessary for the proper performance of its duties that the root be supplied with oxygen. It has Mangroves and Misletoe, the Mar- no difficulty in obtaining this oxygen from a' healthy soil. In the tropical mangrove swamps the soil consists of a mass of decayed vegetation, where very little oxygen is found among the putrefying substance. The mangrove accordingly adapts itself to circumstances. Its roots begin by growing horizontally in the normal way, but if not aerated they proceed to take a turn upward, grow along in the air for a short distance above the ground, and then go lows of the free circulation of air between the cells.

The entire behavior of roots is influenced by gravitation. If the influence of gravity in a particular direction be done away with, as by causing a growing seedling to rotate and so receive the gravitation stimulus in all directions by turns the root will grow quite horizon-tally, thus showing that the downward direction is due to gravity. root is stimulated by gravitation in such a way that it grows yertically downward, while lateral roots under the action of the same stimulus grow in a very much more oblique direction. If downward, while the lateral roots curve in such a manner as to restore what my be called their normal direction. If by any mischance the tap root gets broken off or destroyed, the want is upplied by neighboring lateral roots, which now behave toward gravitation as did the tap root, and change their sloping direction for the vertical. Another instance of gravity causing a sember to grow in a definite direction, making an angle with the vertical, is afforded by the daffodil. The daffodil always hangs its head. This depends not on the weight of the flower, but on the stimulus of gravity, for no matter how the stalk may be placed the flower always makes an angle with reference o the direction of gravitation.

When a part of a plant responds to an external stimulus the whole plant need not necessarily know in which direction the stimulus tends. In the case of roots a certain part is increasing in length, and this is the portion in which curvature takes place under the action of the stimulus of gravitation. But this is not the part which knows which way gravity is nulling. Near the tip of the root, just behind the rootcap, is a very small patch of dissue which perceives the stimulus. Cut off the tip of the root, and with it this little patch of irritable tissues. and invert the plant, and the root which is thus placed uppermost, grows vertically into the air. A very intersting experiment in illustration of this fact, and one easily tried is as follows: Take a thin glass tube shaped like a boot, the toe being rather short, and more than two millimetres long. Allow the root of a seeding to grow into this, fixing the plant at the open end of the tube. The root grows vertically down the tube, and when it reaches the toe it turns horizontally along it. The tissue at the tip of the root sends a message up the plant that there is something preventing it from responding to the stimulus of gravity and in the stimulus of gravity in the stimulus pross. Anthony Muchuck; John Chiebowski; John Chiebowski; John Chiebowski; Snyder; Snyde contents, not among coarser weeds, toe it turns horizontally along it. The is necessitating its horizontal growth. In response to this message the elon-In response to this message the elongating portion curves at right angles in the hope of thus getting the tip of the root round the opposing structure. But it is unconscious that a trick is being played upon it, that the root is fixed in the glass tube unable to move forward, and that the curvature, intend of pushing the root horizontally stead of pushing the root horizontally. stead of pushing the root horizontally forward, acts upon the shoot, pushing

BRIGHT BERRIES.

The berries of some foreign species of mistletoe show a remarkable behavior in their endeavors to penetrate the trunk of a tree. The sticky berry fastens itself to a branch and sends out a root, which, curving over, meets the branch again and forms a saddlelike mass of tissues. It attempts at this point to pierce the bark. If unable to do so the berry is deposited a little further on. The saddle now beomes detached, and, by another bending of the root is placed once more on the branch beyond the berry. If roots can penetrate in the new station all goes well, but if not the plant performs another somersault. One berry that was made the object of continued observation performed five jumps in two nights and three days. A number of unfortunate berries were once seen hopelessly travelling along the telegraph wires in Ceylon, vainly endeavoring to find a profitable resting place The sensitive plant and the Venus fly trap furnish two examples among many others of restlessly irritable plants which react violently to the timulus of contact. It is a curious and but little known fact that the Venus fly trap only responds to the stimulus when one of the hairs on the centre of the "trap" is touched twice No effect is observed after the first

The wonderful purposefulness these habits and mechanisms forever dispel the idea that botany treats of inert, objectless plants. It is instead a science of life and living things, each one of which is endowed with marvellous and different powers of making the best of life in the sphere in which it finds itself.

ALL KINDS OF FADS.

Queer Orders Received by a News-

paper Clipping Agency. People who desire to know how often nd in what way their names appear in print are not the only ones who patronize the press clipping bureaus. The manager of one of them in speaking of the peculiarities of his business to a

New York Advertiser reporter said: "Many of our customers are folks with fads and hobbles. A man sent us an order recently for all items about two-headed calves, three-legged chickns and other monstrosities. A leading politician ordered 100 Memorial day adfresses, from which he could compile a Fourth of July oration which he had engaged to deliver. Society belies are beginning to make scrap books of their newspaper notices, and the custom will doubtless become a regular social fad n time. The wives of public men are mong the best patrons of the clipping bureaus. Mrs. Frank Leslie has three books filled with notices of herself. About the strangest order we have is the cellar, in the attempt to get its that of a dealer in tombstones and monuments. He takes all the death

GRAND JURY MAKES ITS FIRST RETURN

Presented to the Court.

INDICTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER

Elizabeth Wassileffski Who Desert d Her Child on the West Mountain Will Have to Answer That Charge. True Bill Against William Wall for Jail Breaking .- Bill Against James Byrne Was Ignored .- Other True and Ignored Bitts.

The grand jury made its first return yesterday morning at 10 o'clock to Judge Edwards. It is not likely that the jury will complete its work today and will be continued over until Monday when the final report will be pre-

In the batch handed to Judge Edwards yesterday were ninety true and sixty-nine ignored bills. Among the true bills was one against Elizabeth Wassileffski, charging manslaughter. She deserted her babe on the West The list of bills is as folmountain.

TRUE BILLS. Asasult and Battery-Martin Handley,

Asasult and Battery—Martin Handley, ullas Henry Martin, John Richards, Joseph Sullivan; Frank Robling, Jr., pros. Jacob Stambach; William Surpolus, pros. Bonney Busets; William Surpolus, pros. James McHale; Thomas Collins, pros. Prank eedVling; Frank Whyto, pros. Patrick Muray; John Love, pros. Charles Ankavitz; Joseph Pawiecki, pros. Valentine Ankavitz; Joseph Pawiecki, pros. A. F. Dolph; August Menderg, pros. Michael Lucente; Francesca Perri, prox. David W Thomas; John J. Thomas, pros. Peter Costick; William Sovoskey, pros. James Hamilton; William R. Robbins, pros. W. H. Paterson; Paul Salusky, Jros. Leon Oishefski; Joseph Oishefski, pros. John Barrett; H. M. Seidman, pros. Nicholas Oblis; Amraham Joseph, pros. John Barrett; H. M. Seidman, pros. John Leetock; pros. John Harmody; John Drake, pros. Larceny and Receiving—John Letock; Peter Swinton, pros. Peter Smith; Frank Belford, pros. Henry Johnson; Patrick Higgins, pros. John Leetock; John Bogoski, pros. Edward Lord; Frank Robling, Jr., pros. Anthony Muchnck; John Bogoski, pros. Edward Lord; Frank Robling, Jr., pros. Henry Johnson; Patrick Higgins, pros. John Hewley; Frank Robling, Jr., pros. Henry Johnson; Patrick Higgins, pros. John Howley; Frank Robling, pros. John Howley; Frank Robling, Jr., pros. John Howley; Frank Robling, Jr., pros. Leon Oishefski, Joseph Oishefski, pros. Leon Oishefski, Joseph Oishefski, Joseph Moishuch; Paul Archefski, pros. Leon Oishefski, Joseph Oishefski, Joseph Langowski; B. Jang

coal. Were it possible to save and utilize it for the production of coal productions of the process of the process of the proof of the production of the pro

Bogoski, pros.

Assault and Battery upon Public Officer-Owen Moran; Conrad Marker, pros.

Mayhem-M. E. Keeley; James J.

LAMP FILAMENTS VAL

Krochka, pros.
Forcible Entry and Detainer—John J.
Kelly, Edward Kelly, Martin Kelly;
Miles F, Clark, pros.
Manslaughter—Elizabeth Wassileffski;

Manshaughter-Ellzabeth Wassleffski;
Frank Robling, Jr., pros.
Incestuous Marriage-Harry H. Pfleegar; John G. Cox, pros.
Disorderly House-P. J. Conway; Patrick McPeak, pros.
Breaking Jail-William Wall: William
T. Simpson, pros.
Larceny by Baltee-George Kelazinskus; Joseph Bartash, pros. A. H. Moody;
Alex, Sikofsky, pros.
Embezzlement by Consignee-Owen
Moran; M. Askin, pros.

Embezzlement by Consignee-Owen Moran; M. Askin, pros.
Robbery-Martin Mulhall; George T. Smith, pros. Howard White; George T. Smith, pros. Wassel Nufrock; Abraham Joseph pros. John Jaims; George T. Smith, pros. Eva Spangenburg, Lizzle Martin; George Henderson, pros. Fornication and Bastardy-Jacob Cammer; Rebecca Jones, prox. Edward George; Jacob Zintel, pros. Matthew Dagen; Annie Moyles, prox.
Statutory Rape-Jacob Cammer; Rebecca Jones, prox.

en Jones, prox. Rape-Stanislof Kowalsky

Attempt at Rape—Stanishof Kowalsky; Annie Makofski, prox. Polating Pistol—Sylvester Sears; Colo-mon Nichol, pros. Martin Mulhali; mon Nichol, pros. George Smith, pros. IGNORED BILLS.

IGNORED BILLS.

Larceny and Receiving—Isaac Posner;
E. E. Evans, pros. Bert Race; Charles H.
Lowry, pros. John Lewandowski; John
Karzmack, pros. Bridget Silwenska;
Frank Bugno, pros. John Bengo; Edward Costello, pros. James Jordan;
John Heffron, pros. John Gillespie; John
Heffron, pros. Bernard Murray; I. P.
Dolph, pros. Bernard Murray; I. P.
Dolph, pros. William James: Jennle
Frisch, prox. Harry Raymond; D. W.
Williams, pros. Anthony Gedrajtys;
Frank Turcwski, pros. Abert Buckter;
Dominick Strickes, pros.
Receiving Stolen Goods—J. C. King;
Edward Farr, pros. John Howey;
Thomas L. Williams, pros.
Cruelty to Animale—Alex. Morrison;
Charles Lowrey, pris., to pay costs.
Charles Lowrey; Bert Race, pros., to pay
costs.
Felonion Attent.—A. La Rue; freing

nion Attem; .-A. La Rue; Irving tile, pros. A. La Rue; Irving E. Tuttle, pros.

Tuttle, pros.

Defrauding Boarding House-Edward
Howard: Alfred danield, pros. County
pay costs. John Neagemzie: Andrew
Harwin, pros. County pay costs. Jacob
Ferro; Andrew Harwin, pros. County
pay costs. William Scott; Ruth Ana
Vian, prox. County pay costs, David
S. Williams; Mury Jones, prox. County
pay costs. S. Williams; Mary Jones, prox. County pay costs.
False Presences—Martin Miglin; Vots-liff Guskey pros. to pay costs. James Demi; William Kunz, pros. County pay costs. Frank Sedol, alias Frank Sedor; Otto D. Myers, pros. County pay costs. Charles Hock; Anthony Reteavitch, pros. to pay costs.
Selling Liquor on Sunday—John Babuszis; Frank Turowski, pros., to pay costs. Selling Liquor to Minors—David Williams; Illiza Davis, prox., to pay costs. P. J. Conway; Patrick McPeak, pros. County pay costs.

liams; Eliza bavis, prox., to pay costs. P.
J. Conwny; Patrick McPeak, pros. County pay costs.

Assault and Baitery—Flowan Dravenok; Michael Poblock, pros., to pay costs.
Michael Borche; John Sckeleky, pros., to pay costs. John Lewandowski; John Karznack, pros., to pay costs; John Chletowski; Katle Goodurski, prox. Courty pay costs. Alex Morrison; Charles Lowery, pros., to pay costs; Davd Williams; Eliza Davis, prox., to pay costs. Thomas Connors; P. F. McGovern, pros. County pay costs. Jacob Suke; John Sudo, pros., to pay costs. Jarnes Heffron; Nora Heffron, prox. County pay costs. Frank Brandwine; Rabbi Livinstein, pros., to pay costs. Parska Woshinak; Mary Dodick, prox. County pay costs. William J. McHale; Catherine E. Traub, prox. County pay costs. John Babuszis, Anthony Gadrajtys; Frank Turowski, pros., to pay costs. Michael Cannon; Matthew Boan, pros. County pay costs. Thomas W, Conroy; Mary E, Conroy, prox. County pay costs. Joseph Harris; Esther Yambo, prox., to pay costs. E. Weis; Esther Yambo, prox., to pay costs. Michael Cannon; Matthew Boan, pros., to pay costs. E. Weis; Esther Yambo, prox., to pay costs. George Sosnowski; John Chlebowski, pros., to pay costs. M.

J. Daeey; P. F. McGovern, pros. County pay costs. Patrick Dougherty; Bridget Dougherty, prox. County pay costs. Stephen Nolan, James Bryden, Thomas Carey, Leo White; George Wickenhoffer, pros. County pay costs. Mary*J. Boylen; Allen Johnson, pros. County pay costs. John Skerba; John Drake, pros. County bay costs. John Skerba; John Drake, Tafe, prox. County pay costs. Tafe, prox. County pay costs. Attempt at Rape—George Shields; Eliza
Tafe, prox. County pay costs.
Seduction—William Younk; Minnie Zental, prox. County pay costs.
Malicious Mischief—Edward J. Neary,
Daniel Lynch; Solomon Middleman, pros.
to pay costs. Frank Hudson; Gilbert L.
Potter, pros. County pay costs.
Adultery—Casper Pierre; Pasquale Alloy, pros., to pay costs.
Embezzlement—Michael Wadeka; Philip
McDonald, pros.
Frandulent Voting—W. G. Challis; A.
O. Squier, pros.

. Squier, pros. Carrying Concessed Weapon-Michael annon; Pallo Antonelli, pros., to pay Pointing Pistol-Michael Cannon; Pallo Antonelli, pros., to pay costs. Robbery-Michael Cannon; Matthew Bean, pros.

Keepling a Gaming House—David Williams; Ezra Davis, prox., to pay costs.

Felonious Wounding—Paul Powieck,
John Tirpok, Andrew Telep, Wassel Jabowsky, John Nester; Wassel Zubble,
bros.

bowsky. John Nester: Wasset Zuobe, pros.
Riot-John Durkin, Thomas Whalen, Thomas Connors, M. J. Dacey: P. F. Mc-Govern, pros. County pay costs.
Libel-Rev. Bronislaw Iwanowski; Mary Langowska, prox. to pay costs.
Sodomy and Buggery-James Byrne; Frank Robling, jr., pros.

COAL'S POTENTIAL ENERGY.

What It Means if It Can Be Converted Into Power.

Speaking of the experiments of Professors Jacques and Case to transfer coal's latent energy into active force with little waste Leslie's Weekly says: The commercial importance attached to these recent tests lies in the fact that they are a step in the direction of a cheap, instantaneous, and complete transformation of this latent energy into positive and usable force. For if expensive chemicals and processes can ef feet this transfer of power from coal to machinery, it is reasonable to infer that by and by cheaper agents and processes may be discovered. If they are and some of the world's ablest scientists believe that the discovery will be made then a revolution in commercial civilization vaster than that caused by the utilization of steam, or the existing employment of electric force, is sure to

mercial energy the world has ever known. Today the most efficient machines which are used to obtain steampower cannot utilize more than fifteen per cent, of the energy that is in coal. Every time a ton of coal is burned to produce steam-power, from eighty per cent, to ninety per cent, of its energy is wasted. It goes off in the form of heat, smoke, gas. The stifling heat of the stoker's hole upon an ocean steamship is merely the wasted energy of coal. Were it possible to save that and utilize it for the production of steam, one stoker could do the work of ten and one ton of coal produce the power which can now be secured from five or more tons. Instead of burning three hundred or more tons a day, fifty would do the work. So, too, in every engine-room where power is produced

there would be this vast saving.

A moment's reflection will suggest the tremendous influence of this vast reduction in the expense of producing power. It would be reflected speedily in all the markets of the world. Everything that men consume, everything that they purcher Greaves, pros.

But John Chlebowski, pros.

LAMP FILAMENTS VALUABLE.

A Pound of Them Is Worth Nearly Hatfa Million Dollars.

United States Consul Morris, at Ghent, Belgium, has forwarded the following statement to the state depart-"The most expensive product ments of the world is the charcoal threads of incandescent lamps. It is stated that this filament, for lamps of 20 candles credulity of a naturally credulous peo-is worth \$12,000 per pound, and that ple into suspicion and contempt. for lamps of 30 candles is worth \$2,000 per pound. The former have a diameter of 0.020 of a millimeter (one millimeter equals 0.0394 inch and the latter of 0.0045 of a millimeter,"

A correspondent of the New York Sun estimates that a pound of the delicate filaments-two thousandths of an inch diameter and oneeighth of an inch long-used for the small "pea-lamps" of surgeons, would be worth \$448,000.

Afraid-of-a-Cold"

The wise man at this time of th year gives much thought to over-coats. ver-shoes and umbrellas and other things, which insure safety in spite of changes in the weather. Among the other things is a vial, of Humphreys' '77" for Colds, in the pocket.

They find that other preventive neasures may be forgotten-that mistakes may be made about the weather that exposure is often unavoidable but "77" in the pocket meets all emer gencles.

A certain proportion of the people are always afraid of catching Cold or Grip. The usual line of treatment prescribed by them is, that easily scoken injunction: "take care of themselves." Circumstances are not always favorable for following this good advicesomething more is wanted and it is found in "77," It is the only thing that these "afraid-of-a-cold" people can find, that will prevent Colds and Grip. "f7" always breaks up stubborn Colds that "hang on."

Dr. Humphreys' Homeopathic Manual of Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of 5 cents, or five for \$L. 1, umphreys' Med. Co., York. Cor. William and John Sts., New

Gail Borden Perfect Infant Eagle Brand Food Condensed Milk "Infant Health." is a little book of reat value that is sent FREE on appli-

N. Y. Condensed Milk Co.

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New York

71 Hudson Street.

DOCTOR ST. JOHN TREATS ALL FREE

UNTIL APRIL FIRST EVERYTHING FREE

All Medicines Given Away and All Consultation, Examination and Treatment Free.

THIS IS THE MANNER OF DOCTOR ST. JOHN'S INTRODUCTION TO THE PEOPLE OF SCRANTON.

Commencing Today and Until April 1st., There Will Positively Be No Charge Whatever at the Permanent Offices which Doctor St, John Has This Day Opened at 324 Spruce Street, Hotel Jermyn, and All Who Apply for Treatment Before April 1st Are Entitled to All Medicines, Treatment and Professional Care Absolutely Free.

In the establishment of his practice in the city of Scranton, Doctor St. John, whose professional record is given herewith, does not ask the people to take him on faith. He comes with a clearly defined purpose to teach the people what can be done by the latest discoveries in medical science, and also the wonders that are worked by the true Homeopathic treatment for Catarrh, which has been perfected by Doctor St. John in the later vears of his groups, see that we have the later vears of his groups, see that have been perfected by Doctor St. John in the later vears of his groups, see the la later years of his enormous practice; to show by results in his own practice, under his personal attention and care, the marvelous cures that the new school of medicine accomplishes. To the people he

"I will not ask you to pay for my mis-sion. It is a self-appointed one, and I will bear the burden of the expense myself." He offers therefore until the first of April to treat all patients and supply all patients with medicine, absolutely without charge.

Doctor St. John desires in the first place that this offer be thoroughly understood by the people and accepted by them just as he makes it. He is well aware that the word "free" has been used in medical advertising insincerely; that it has been used to cover various schemes and projects by which money was extorted from patients; that doctors have advertised free treatment and charged for remedies; that doctors have advertised free remedies and charged for treatspond to this far-reaching and vast spond to this far-reaching and vast and advertised that as free, finding something else to charge for.

WHAT HE MEANS BY FREE.

You have heard of free doctors, of free medicines, of free consultation, of free months and of free treatment. You have had much experience with these schemes you have come to know them in their different guises. In spite of the apparent genuineness, and the apparent generosity of the word, "free" has been used as a bait for profits. Underneath somewhere there has always been the idea to exact from the patient payment for something -if not for consultation, then for treat ment; if not for treatment, then for medi-cine; if not for medicine, then for consultation. The bait has been free, but the fish have been fried just the same. This thing that can be called by no lighter name than fraud has turned the

It is for this reason that in this announcement Doctor St. John is compelled to make it very clear and very plain and very emphatic that this invitation means just what it says, and that all who come to his offices will, without the payment of one penny, be received as cordially, examined as carefully and supplied with medicines as liberally, and as conscientiously as though they paid the highest

fees ever charged by specialists.

Matriculated Princeton College, 187 Graduated Princeton College, 1883 Matriculated College of Physi-

Graduated College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1886 House Surgeon to Charity, Ma-

New York City, . . 1886 to 1888 Endorsed by Hahnemann College of Philadelphia, . . . 1892

Regarding Doctor St. John's reason for establishing a practice in Scranton, this may be said: He desired a city of homes,' in which to show by the proofs of tangible results what can be accomplished by skill in applying the very lat est discoveries in medical science, and the marvelous effect of his True Homeopath-ic Treatment for Catarrh. He decided to tinctively a city of homes and residences, where the proofs of the work in which he has so unbounded a confidence can be seen and visited and verified by all. Doctor St. John desires to show from the results under his own charge and in his own practice the wonderful good that this true Homeopathic treatment for Catarrh originated by himself does accomplish.

of the most famous Allopathic medical most conservative Homeopathic school in

St. John will treat all who come to his office absolutely without money or without price. More than this, all who apply during this period will be cared for regularly and treated regularly for two weeks' time without any charge, whatever.

cians and Surgeons, New York, 1883

ternity and Epileptic Hospital,

Originator of Homeopathic

Treatment for Catarrh, . . . 1894

Around the facts given in their barest outlines in the above record clusters the professional life of Doctor Hunter St John. Little more need be said about the famous physician, for the remarkable opportunity which he announces in thescolumns will give the worthy people o Scranton abundant chance to become ac quainted with him and with his work This opportunity is plainly set forth in the adjoining column.

Doctor St. John is not only a graduate school in America, but he also has the endorsement of the most celebrated and

From this day until April 1st. Dr

JUST WHAT THIS INVITATION MEANS

You are welcome, providing you apply before April 1st, to two weeks' medicine and treatment absolutely without pay or compensation of any kind. You are wel-come, absolutely without price, to the medicines, cure and 'treatment which have cured thousands of Rheumatics.

Do You Suffer from Dyspepsia or Any Disease of the Stomach?

You are welcome, providing you apply before April 1st, to two weeks' medicine and the professional services of this fa-mous physician absolutely free. You are welcome to the medicine and treatment which have cured thousands of Dyspep

Do You Suffer from Eczema or Any Other Form of Skin Disease?

You are welcome, providing you apply before April 1st, to the services of Doctor St. John, to his medicines, to his care and to his treatment absolutely free, and under this invitation you may test the marvelous efficacy of his very latest discoveries, which uniformly and invariably cure all forms of this stubborn condi-

Do You Suffer from Rheumatism? | Do You Suffer from Catarrh in Any of Its Forms?

> You are welcome, providing you apply before April 1st, absolutely without money and without price, to the services the medicines and treatment of the Com-manding Medical Genius who has taught the world that Homeopathy furnishes the other school have been forced to admit that the Homeopathic treatment for Catarrh has answered a problem which the old school physicians have been studying without light for many years.

Do You Suffer from Kidney Diseases? You are welcome, providing you appl

before April 1st, to two weeks' medicines entirely without money and without price to the care, the medicines and treatment of the physician who is probably curin more cases of Kidney Disease than any other dector in the country.

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